unusual trait for a Pompilidae. It has never been described for a North American species; however, the present writer, H. E. Evans, and C. S. Lin have found that, in two widely separated localities, *Priocnemis* (*Myrmecosalius*) *cornica* (Say) prepares up to seven cells to a nest (unpublished observations). However, *P. cornica* utilizes mostly ready-made holes such as abandoned tiger beetle holes. Adlerz (1903, 1912) in Sweden found *Priocnemis exaltatus* (Fab.) closing a lateral cell of the gallery of the nest. While digging out the nest, he also found nearby two other enclosed cells previously stored with prey. In France, Soyer (1939) made many observations on *Priocnemis propinquus* (Lep.) which utilizes other animal burrows and constructs several lateral cells. The burrow is left open during each nesting. In Chile, Claude-Joseph (1930) also made some observations on four species of the genus *Salius* (= *Priocnemioides*). One of these, *Salius flavipes* Guer. nests in abandoned lizard, grasshopper, and cricket burrows; several lateral cells are constructed with the entrance kept opened between nesting. *S. dumosus* Guer., *S. hirticeps* Guer. and *S. dispertitus* Kohl similarly construct several cells to a nest. Therefore it appears that the habit of preparing several cells for a single gallery occurs in several species of *Priocnemis* and also in certain related genera.

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CONCERNING TYPE LOCALITY AND TYPE FIXATION OF THE NORTH AMERICAN ANT, MYRMICA EMERYANA FOREL.

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This ant was originally described by Forel as *Myrmica scabri-*

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nodis Nyl. r. *Schenki* var. *emeryana* in 1914, Deut. Ent. Ztschr., Heft VI, p. 617–618 from all castes, the description being largely based on a comparison of these castes with the European, *M. schencki* Em. to which Forel thought it closely related. With respect to locality or localities from which the new form came Forel stated, "I have myself, many times collected the variety *emeryana,* especially in North Carolina. Earlier I had erroneously determined it as *fracticornis* Em." (author's translation). Forel's brief and rather unsatisfactory description plus his failure to cite a specific type locality has caused much confusion concerning the taxonomy of *emeryana.* Weber in his Revision of *Myrmica,* 1948, Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer. 41 : 298–301 treated the ant as a subspecies of *schencki,* giving synonyms, descriptions of all castes, distribution and biology as well as figures of certain structures of the worker and male. With reference to type locality he remarked, "Not specified but probably including North Carolina which is mentioned in the original description. Washington, D. C. specimens in the Wheeler collection were labeled as cotypes." Creighton, 1950, in his Ants of North America, Harvard University, Mus. Comp. Zool. Bul. 104, p. 98 treats *emeryana* as a species commenting as follows, "Although this insect is closely related to the European *schenki* I believe that it is better to treat it as a separate species, at least until the relationship of the American forms to those of Europe is placed on a sounder basis than exists at present." He gave the distribution as "Newfoundland to Georgia and west to the Rocky Mountains. The western records are comparatively rare." With respect to type locality Creighton stated: "No definite locality cited, by inference from North Carolina. There are no cotypes in this country."

Wishing to obtain cotypes as well as detailed information concerning its collection I wrote to Dr. H. Kutter (a former protege of Forel's), Flawil, St. Gallen, Switzerland. Not only had Dr. Kutter received directly from Forel the gift of numerous authentically determined species but also cotypes of many of Forel's own species. In response Dr. Kutter very kindly sent me a cotype worker and winged female, all mounted on a single pin to which was attached three labels:

cotypus (printed label)

M. scabrinodis Schenki Em., Pied Mt. Mitchell, Tyson, "3400," ♀, N. C., 21 VII (handwritten label)

r. Schenki Em., v. Emeryana For. (handwritten label)

His letter concerning these specimens and other information I

have translated as follows: "Forel wrote in connection with the original description of *M. emeryana* that he had at first erroneously determined the ant as *fracticornis* Em. On the ants I gave you, the first label is Forel's, the second label, r. *Schenki* Em. var. *emeryana* Forel was added later by his secretary, Fräulein Schenkel. The ants were determined however by Forel and came from his collection. I still have 8 individuals from the collection of Forel, 3 females, 2 males, 3 workers. Of these, 7 are designated as cotypes. They all came from North Carolina, indeed from Mt. Mitchell at a height of 3,400 feet on July 21 (year not specified). Several of my specimens still have in common other labels. They were at first designated as *scabrinodis* var. *sabuleti,* then as *schenki,* then as *fracticornis* and still finally as *emeryana,* all by Forel. . . ."

One can obtain further information concerning "Tyson" by examining Forel's remarks in his descriptions of several new species of ants from North Carolina (1901, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 45: 348–351). Under *Pheidole tysoni,* for instance, Forel stated, "I have collected this species above 1,000 meters near the farm of M. Tyson at the foot of Mt. Mitchell in North Carolina, the 20th of July."

Under *Ph. morrisii* var. *vanceae* he remarked, ". . . 19th of July 1899." By inference one can therefore assume that *M. emeryana* was collected on or near the farm of a Mr. Tyson at the foot of Mt. Mitchell at an altitude of 3,400 feet on July 21, 1899 by Forel himself.

That the ant greatly confused Forel can easily be seen by Kutter's remarks as to the different labels Forel had attached to specimens before he finally described the individuals as *emeryana.* In a recent paper on Studies of New Mexico Ants, Cole (1953, Jour. Tenn. Acad. Sci. 28: 243) has this to say concerning *emeryana.* "Although there is considerable doubt in my mind as to the validity of this species I collected many series which would appear to match the characteristics of *emeryana* very closely."

With facts as stated above I therefore restrict the type locality of *Myrmica emeryana* Forel to the vicinity of Tyson's farm, altitude 3,400, foot of Mount Mitchell, North Carolina. I also have chosen as a lectotype the worker mentioned above which has been sent to Dr. H. Kutter for placement in the Forel collection at the Museum of Natural History in Geneva, Switzerland.